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New species of fungi

CHARLES HORTON PECK

Clitopilus Davisii

Pileus thin, convex, becoming nearly plane, glabrous, creamy white or buff, flesh white, odor and taste farinaceous; lamellae narrow, thin, close, adnate or slightly decurrent, white becoming flesh-colored; stem slender, equal or slightly tapering upward, solid or stuffed, subbulbous, white or whitish, shining, becoming brown or brownish with age, often with a white mycelium at the base; spores subglobose, angular, uninucleate, 8–10 μ broad.

Pileus 2–3 cm. broad; stem 4–7 cm. long, 2–6 mm. thick.

Gregarious; in dry, gravelly soil. Stow, Massachusetts. September. Simon Davis. The pileus is said to be umbonate in the fresh state, but in the dried specimens it is subumbilicate.

Pileus tenuis, convexus, deinde subplanus, glaber, flavus, carne albida, odore saporeque farinaceis; lamellae angustae, tenues, confertae, adnatae vel leviter decurrentes, albae, deinde incarnatae; stipes gracilis, aequalis vel sursum leviter attenuatus, solidus farctusve, subbulbosus, nitidus, albidus, in maturitate brunnescens, saepe basi mycelio albo; sporae subglobosae, angulares, uninucleatae, 8–10 μ latae.

Pileus 2–3 cm. latus; stipes 4–7 cm. longus, 2–6 mm. crassus.

Eccilia flavida

Pileus thin, convex, glabrous, umbilicate, pale yellow, obscurely striate when dry; lamellae thin, somewhat close, decurrent; stem slender, glabrous, hollow, colored like the pileus or a little paler, commonly with a white mycelium at the base; spores subglobose, angular, 8–12 $\mu \times$ 6–8 μ.

Pileus 2–2.5 cm. broad; stem 2.5–3.5 cm. long, 1.5–2 mm. thick.

Stow, Massachusetts. September. George E. Morris. In the dried specimens the umbilicus has a whitish color and the lamellae are colored like the pileus.

Pileus tenuis, convexus, glaber, umbilicatus, flavidus, siccatus obscure striatus; lamellae tenues, subconfertae, decurrentes; stipes gracilis, glaber, fistulosus, in colore pileo similis, saepe basi mycelio albo; sporae subglobosae, angulares, 8–12 $\mu \times$ 6–8 μ.

Pileus 2–2.5 cm. latus; stipes 2.5–3.5 cm. longus, 1.5–2 mm. crassus.

Boletus Morrisii

Pileus fleshy, convex, dry, glabrous, smoky brown with a yellow margin or yellow and red with brown spots, the margin surpassing the tubules, flesh pale yellow; tubules at first short, minute, bright yellow, then elongated, convex in mass, orange-brown, rounded behind and depressed about the stem or free, the mouths larger, subrotund; stem equal or slightly thickened toward the base, solid, punctate with minute reddish dots, yellowish externally, pale yellow within and sometimes streaked with reddish brown; spores oblong fusiform, 10–15 μ × 4–5 μ.

Pileus 2.5–8 cm. broad; stem 5–8 cm. long, 8–12 mm. thick.

In sandy soil under scrub oaks. Ellis, Massachusetts. August. G. E. Morris. The species belongs to the section *Edules*, and is well marked by its dotted stem.

Pileus carneus, convexus, siccus, glaber, fumoso-brunneus, in margine lutescens, margine tubulos excedente, carne flavida; tubuli primo brevissimi, minuti, aurei, deinde elongati, convexi, circum stipitem depressi vel liberi, subrotundi, aurantiaco-brunnei; stipes aequalis vel leviter basi incrassatus, solidus, punctis minutis rufescentibus asperatus, extus lutescens, intus flavidus vel colore rufo-brunneo tinctus; sporae oblongo-fusiformes, 12–18 μ × 4–5 μ.

Pileus 2.5–8 cm. latus; stipes 5–8 cm. longus, 8–12 mm. crassus.

Herpotrichia rhodospiloides

Perithecia gregarious, globose, seated on or involved in an effused thin black tomentum, subglabrous and dull reddish brown or grayish at the apex, sometimes entirely black; ostiola obscurely lacerated; asci clavate or subcylindric, 60–100 μ long, 10–12 μ broad; spores crowded or subdistichous, oblong or subfusiform, straight or slightly curved, uniseptate with one or two nuclei in each cell, hyaline, becoming slightly colored with age, 16–20 μ × 6–8 μ.

On decorticated wood of cottonwood, *Populus deltoides* Marsh. Batesville, Arkansas. October. Elam Bartholomew.

The fungus forms thin somewhat interrupted black patches on the surface of the wood. The tomentum is composed of slender black flexuous filaments. The species is closely allied to *Herpotrichia rhodospila* (B. & C.) Sacc. but differs from it in the paler color of the apex of the perithecium and in having uniseptate spores. The subiculum also is tomentose, not crustaceous. The perithecia are sometimes entirely black and almost wholly glabrous.

Perithecia gregaria, globosa, tomento effuso atro insidentia, ad apicem subglabra rufo-brunneaque vel grisea, aliquando omnino atra, ostiolis obscure laceratis; asci clavati subcylindraceive, 60–100 μ longi, 10–12 μ lati; sporae confertae subdistichaeve, oblongae, subfusiformes, rectae vel subcurvatae, uniseptatae, hyalinae, in maturitate flavescentes, 16–20 μ longae, 6–8 μ latae; cellula quaque 1–2-septata.

Botrytis uredinicola

Tufts 1–2 mm. broad, hypophyllous, soft, snowy white; hyphae rather short, sparingly branched, septate, branches very short; spores globose, hyaline, 8–10 μ in diameter.

Parasitic on sori of some uredinous fungus inhabiting leaves of tall smooth panic grass, *Panicum virgatum* L. Stockton, Kansas. July. E. Bartholomew. Related to *Botrytis pilulifera* Sacc. but differing from it in its habitat and in its much smaller spores.

Caespites 1–2 mm. lati, hypophylli, molles, nivei; hyphae breviusculae, sparse ramosae, septatae, ramis brevissimis; sporae globosae, hyalinae, 8–10 μ latae.

Gyroceras divergens

Spots on the upper surface of the leaf grayish with a faint purplish tinge, on the lower surface purplish brown, more or less confluent; hyphae hypophyllous, the sterile creeping, branched, often short, hyaline or pallid, the fertile suberect, multiseptate, variable in length and diameter, 20–80 μ x 6–10 μ, forming brown tomentose patches, the cells 4–8 μ long, 6–10 μ broad, sometimes a few of them with a longitudinal septum.

On living leaves of sugarberry, *Celtis occidentalis* L. Batesville, Arkansas. October. E. Bartholomew.

This species differs from *Gyroceras Celtidis* (Biv.) M. & C., an inhabitant of *Celtis australis*, in the color of the spots and in its chains of spores, which are shorter, broader, and erect, not incurved or involute at the apex, and in sometimes having a few of the articulations longitudinally divided. In this character the species diverges from the typical character of the genus. The number of septa in a spore chain may vary from 3 to 15, but in *G. Celtidis* they may exceed 20. In our fungus the apical cells or spores are sometimes broader than the basal ones, thereby giving a subclavate shape to the whole chain. An occasional constriction is seen in some chains, which is suggestive of *Septonema.*

Maculae foliorum facie superiore griseae, facie inferiore purpureo-brunneae, saepe confluentes; hyphae hypophyllae, steriles repentes, ramosae, vulgo breves, hyalinae pallidaeve, fertiles suberectae, multiseptatae, 20–80 μ × 6–10 μ, areas tomentosas brunneas formantes, loculis 4–8 μ longis, 6–10 μ latis, paucis septo longitudinali aliquando divisis.

Cercospora brunnea

Tufts hypophyllous, minute, densely effused on angular, sometimes confluent brownish spots, which are 2–5 mm. broad; hyphae crowded, flexuous, sparsely septate, brown, 60–100 μ × 5–6 μ; spores cylindric or subclavate, often curved, 1–3-septate, subhyaline, 40–60 μ long, 5–6 μ broad.

On leaves of tall white lettuce, *Prenanthes altissima* L. Rogers, Arkansas. September. E. Bartholomew. This differs from *C. Prenanthis* E. &. K. in its brown hyphae and septate spores.

Caespites hypophylli, minuti, dense effusi, maculas angulares, saepe confluentes, brunnescentes, occupantes, 2–5 mm. latas; hyphae confertae, flexuosae, 1–3-septatae, brunneae, 60–100 μ × 5–6 μ; sporae cylindraceae vel subclavatae, saepe curvatae, subhyalinae, 40–60 μ longae, 5–6 μ latae.

Cercospora biformis

Spots brown, angular, limited by the veinlets of the leaf, sometimes confluent; hyphae hypophyllous, flexuous, septate, brown, 30–150 μ long, 4–6 μ thick; spores of two kinds, one nearly cylindric, hyaline, obtuse at each end, commonly 3- or 4-septate, 40–100 μ long, 4–6 μ broad, the other narrowed above into a long slender prolongation, hyaline, 6–12-septate, about 6 μ broad in the widest part, 3 μ in the narrowest part.

On living or languishing leaves of passion flower, *Passiflora incarnata* L. Batesville, Arkansas. October. E. Bartholomew.

This species differs from *Cercospora fuscovirens* Sacc., an inhabitant of the yellow passion flower, *Passiflora lutea* L., in producing yellow spots on the leaves and in the dimorphic character of the spores. From *Cercospora truncatella* Atk., which also inhabits leaves of *P. incarnata,* it may be separated by its angular spots with no brown margin, by its hypophyllous hyphae, and by the two-formed spores.

Maculae brunneae, angulares, folii venulis limitatae, aliquando confluentes; hyphae hypophyllae, flexuosae, septatae, 30–150 μ longae, 4–6 μ latae, brunneae; sporae biformes, una subcylindracea hyalina utrinque obtusa, vulgo 3–4-septata, 40–100 μ x 4–6 μ, altera in partem gracilem longam sursum extenuata, 6–12-septata, hyalina, 5–6 μ ad partem latissimam, 3–4 μ ad partem angustissimam crassa.

Fusarium juglandinum

Tufts minute, superficial, floccose, subconfluent or effused, whitish becoming slightly tinged with pink; hyphae short, slender, dense, hyaline; spores fusiform, curved, pointed at each end, 3–7-septate, commonly 4–6-septate, 30–60 μ long, 6–8 μ broad.

Dead shoots of black walnut, *Juglans nigra* L. Stockton, Kansas. July. E. Bartholomew. The species belongs to the subgenus *Fusisporium* as arranged in Saccardo's Sylloge, Vol. IV.

Caespites minuti, superficiales, floccosi, subconfluentes vel effusi, albidi, deinde colore rosaceo leviter tincti; hyphae breves, graciles, densae, hyalinae; sporae fusiformes, curvatae, utrinque acuminatae, 3–7-septatae, vulgo 4–6-septatae, 30–60 μ longae, 6–8 μ latae.

Fusarium Bartholomaei

Sporodochium compact, subglobose oblong or pulvinate, arranged in series, whitish, a long time covered by the elevated epidermis; sporophores slender, erect, straight, crowded, 40–60 μ long, 1–2 μ broad; spores slender, curved, 5–6-nucleate, continuous, hyaline, terminating at each end in a very thin bristle-like point, 15–25 μ long, 1–2 μ broad, the bristle-like point 10–12 μ long.

Lower surface of leaves of Indian grass, *Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash. Stockton, Kansas. September. E. Bartholomew. The species belongs to the subgenus *Fusamen*. It is well marked by the bristle-pointed spores, and is peculiar in having its receptacles mostly arranged in lines and covered for a long time by the firm epidermis of the host plant.

Sporodochia compacta, subglobosa, oblonga pulvinatave, in series digesta, albida, epidermide elevata diu tecta; sporophori graciles, recti, conferti, 40–60 μ longi, 1–2 μ lati; sporae graciles, curvatae, 5–6-nucleatae, continuae, hyalinae, in setula tenuissima utrinque terminantes, 15–25 μ x 1–2 μ, setulae 10–12 μ longae.

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